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1875. THE 1875.

PITTSBURGH

Commercial

A Political, Literary, Commercial and General Newspaper,

DEVOTED TO THE

Best Interests of the People!

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THE SALT

OF

THE EARTH

AN ORIGINAL STORY.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE

Weekly Commercial.

We shall commence the publication, in our

Weekly of Saturday, January 2,

Of an Original Serial Story, entitled

"THE SALT OF THE EARTH,"

BY

Mrs. Edith Browne Nelson,

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VOL. XII.—NO. 10. WEEKLY EDITION. JANUARY 16, 1875.

THE SNOW STORM.

Announced by all the trumpets of the sky,
Arrives the snow; and driving o'er the fields,
Seems nowhere to alight; the whitened air
Hides hills and woods, the river and the heaven,
And veils the farm house at the garden's end.
And sled and traveler stopped, the courier's feet
Delayed, all friends shut out, the housemates sit
Around the radiant fireplace, snug enclosed
In a tumultuous privacy of storm.
Come see the north wind's magic masonry.
Out of an unseen quarry, evermore
Furnished with tile, the fierce artificer
Curves his white bastions with projected roof
Round every windward stake or tree or door;
Speeding, the myriad-handed, his wild work
So fanciful, so savage; naught cares he
For number or proportion. Mockingly,
On coop or kennel he hangs Parian wreaths;
A swan-like form invests the hidden thorn;
Fills up the farmer's lane from wall to wall,
Maugre the farmer's sighs; and at the gate
A tapering turret overtops the work.
And when his hours are numbered, and the world
Is all his own, retiring as he were not,
Leaves, when the sun appears, astonished Art
To mimic in slow structures, stone by stone,
Built in an age, the mad wind's night short work.
The frolic architecture of the snow.

THE SALT OF THE EARTH.

A NEW YORK EPISODE.

BY EDITH BROWN NELSON.

Author of "Joined for Life," "Hidden From Sight," "Tales of the Period," "My Schoolmate's Story," Etc., Etc.

CHAPTER III.

I remember yet how piercingly sweet and merry my pet canary sang his song in the room above while these terrible words were spoken: "Dying, perhaps by this time dead." O Syd, my reckless, handsome Syd! Ah, how heartlessly that bird sings on! With a great gasp I roused myself from the shock, and, looking up in the face of my companion, faltered—

"Now, please, tell me the—the very worst."

His momentary hesitation filled me with nervous irritation. I stamped my foot.

"Tell me, tell me, I say. Are you a block of stone, to stand there looking at me? I *will* know!"

"Hush, child," said the doctor, very kindly. "I did wrong in frightening you into better feeling, but I see you have a heart, after all. Mr. Spencer *was* in a very critical condition last night, but now is comfortable. He passed a tranquil night, and this morning began to gain fearful significance. Huddling myself up in my furs, shrinking as far back as possible in the bigeasy chair, I listen, all breathless, while Moxa continues in a cool, speculative manner:

"I was watching for the eruption of this mental volcano long before it came. I knew the young dupe was ruining into debt and losing his wits about Miss Doolittle, who will never marry under half a million, and small blame to her, as she has been taught to look up to bring her price, you know. Well, when he came home from the opera last night, I went down to let him in, cross as a bear for being knocked up from my pillow and bluntly, bitterly, "I know it is a trouble, every thing is a trouble, I am a trouble, I am a trouble to no one so much as myself, but, heavens, I'll make an end of it all pretty soon,'"

Then he got hold of my hand and wrung it, and muttered something with a queer sound in his throat, about that mother of his out West; but when I told him bluntly enough, Miss Doolittle was a fraud, and he had better avoid society before he made himself ridiculous, and a thousand times more disastrous, he broke out into a wonderful fury, and flew up to his own room like a wild cat.

"Well, well, hurry up. Was it in the middle of the night that you—"

"Had a bad rousing up? So I had. I don't welcome such another soon. I was wakened by a queer noise, like a dog barking, or wounded animal screaming, a mixture of both, and got up to look out of the window, thinking it was some disturbance in the street; but I soon found out the tragedy was going on, and by the time I was up you I don't care to see again the sight that young one made when I burst open the door. There he lay upon the bed, gurgling and groaning in the most awful fashion, struggling to resist the fate he had brought on himself, already repenting the deed he had performed in such a bungling fashion. Tired of life! Poor young fool, how greedily he grasped it when it was actually slipping away. I was only just in time."

"Well, you stood by him gloriously, then, I will say, old fellow. It was just a toss up for life, I suppose, if Feather had not happened to be on hand to check the mischief. He's a smart boy, the Englishman, I guess?"

"Yes, smart as a steel trap in his own particular line. I always told you that shocking bad hat covered brains, but I own I did not think there was so much feeling as well as vim in our new boarder, till Syd's case brought it out; but these Johnny Bulls deceive you with their phlegm, at times. Why—Madame, what is the matter?"

The matter was that I could barely breathe for struggling sobs, that all in one moment the room went round before my dazzled eyes, and in the effort to start up and escape the detection of my emotion, I fell forward quite powerless on the arm hastily extended to save.

"—I—I shall be better soon!" I managed to gasp, for I thought I would die rather than discover myself as the heroine of this foolish, fearful catastrophe. But it was too late. I read already in the eyes of the newspaper reporter, who supported me, irrepressible satisfaction that he had secured another interesting item. This miserable, mad business would shortly be published in all the New York dailies' editions: my fame as a fair, false woman would spread to the four winds of heaven. If I had been alone, with what comfort I would have wept and gnashed my teeth! Of all the miseries of that unhappy boy I had done to my prospects, this was the crowning point. And the *esclandre* would be about such an obscure and impecunious suitor, too! It would have mattered so much if Count D'Arcy had shaved off his incomparable whiskers, or ridden his best hunter to death, or been suicidal in any intent out of distraction at my coquetries, but this bit of real, genuine tragedy would only cover me in the eyes of my world with shame and derision.

I had never loved poor Syd, certainly, but this moment I almost wished he was dead. And, oh, what a vain, selfish little wretch I was in those days! The ruling passion prevailed, and, though nearly fainting with the horror of the tale just told, I could feel a languid satisfaction in the vividadmiration of Moxa's eyes as I impulsively leaned my hat and veil, feeling both stifled me.

Vanity grows greedier the more it is fed. Adulatation from men and envy from women could never satiate me. I was thanking Mr. Moxa with my sweetest grace for the water he had rushed to obtain for me, and he was taking the empty glass from my hand with a very flattered air, when Dr. Feather, unopposed by me, hastily returned. I looked up to meet a most unfriendly expression in his grave face. The fierce, forceful penetrating eyes! He had said in so many words, "heartless, contemptible coquette," I could not have felt more humbled.

In silence I accompanied him from the room. After ascending what seemed to me endless flights of stairs, we reached a door, before which my companion hesitated, looking me keenly in the face. "You are a young woman of at once the strongest and weakest mind I ever met," said he, "but I hardly know how far I can trust you. I try not to believe you will make more trouble than you have already, but I warn you the least controversy in Mr. Spencer's present condition might prove fatal in his unstrung nerves."

This severe chiding tone to *me!* "Young woman!" indeed. Celestia was in no very celestial frame of mind, as she replied sharply, "Don't attribute to me the inhumanity to me, or too little wisdom to yourself, pray, doctor. This case perhaps I understand better than yourself."

"Not better than I know you." After which singular repartee Dr. Feather went down stairs, leaving me, I presume, to do as I pleased. This was easy to me, as I had never done anything else. I promptly pushed open the door and entered. Alas, poor Syd! At the first sight of his changed appearance, every other thought but remorse and pity passed out of my head. Forgetful of the nurse, and dark-faced, disagreeable doctor, I flew to his side with a little scream. "You wicked, wicked, poor, dear thing," Such was my habitual address to him as I sank down beside the lounge, where, white as the pillows his cheek pressed, lay the spectre of yesterday's gay young lover.

"I will never see, speak or listen to you again," I sobbed, all the time passively submitting to the eager capture of both hands in his. "This is the very last time, sir. Your wicked folly has ruined all your hopes, poor, foolish boy. Long ago I knew this must come to an end, but I tried to be kind and give up for your own sake in time."

"And you will give me up, *now*, Celestia?" And Syd rises fiercely on his pillow and regards me so intensely with his hollow eyes that I am scared into silence.

"My cruel, beautiful darling! don't, oh, *don't* turn away your head," the poor, infatuated fellow murmured, as I pouted, and with a movement of childish coquettish, averted my face from the impassioned gaze that devoured it. "Ah, Letty, to see that face again is the only thing to make me rejoice that my miserable life is not got rid of after all."

"Well, you are better rid of me, Syd," I said, laughing but feeling very sad. "As it is, you have done terrible mischief for my prospects, besides the exposure and recklessness of the whole affair. I shall be in the papers, sir, and so will you. Perhaps we shall even have our photos exhibited in the book stores as the modern Pyramus and Thisbe. O, it was mean of you to act so, Syd!"

"I know I was mad," he replied, hopelessly, "but what fiend possessed you to play off that grinning Frenchman, or then I felt desperate, last night? And that letter, that heartless letter, that awaited me when I came home, was the climax. Shall I tell you how it happened?"

"No, no, no!" I cried vehemently, stopping my ears with both hands. As a child shrinks from pain, so my pleasure-loving soul shrank from the thought of it again. "I nearly fainted when I heard those men down stairs talking it over. How dare you bring down all this sorrow and publicity upon me, by force be used?"

"O, be kinder, love, and I shall never lose my senses," he pleaded.

"If I could not please you living, perhaps I thought, Letty, I could please you better dead. But what could something to make I have done any mischief to you, besides this piece of folly, which people will forget in a few days?"

"By writing to my father a false statement."

Now I was almost certain Aunt had shouldered upon Syd the odium of her own interference in my affairs, but I wanted to be *sure;* also, I believe I wanted to tell somebody of this trouble that had come to me with my father's letter, somebody that would sympathize and evidently espouse my mortal J—— no one but the abused and long suffering Syd would. Reckless of the after consequences of unwise confidence, I allowed Syd to know in the first place that my relations with my only surviving parent had been singular and isolated, and in the second that he would discard me entirely if I married a poor man. Of course I did not allow Syd for a moment to suspect that papa was as willing to accept him as any one else, for his son-in-law. For to that bitter conviction my mind at last had yielded.

The utter amazement and concern of my listener's face removed every doubt of his effort to do me harm, but he said nothing when I had told him all.

"Dear child, I often wished to write and ask your father such things, but I did not dare, for then I thought you would be removed from my sight. I can imagine how it is in your world, Celestia; the richest bid to the richest bidder, but still you shall not, you dare not, smile upon another man while I am by."

"Dare not, sir!"

"Yes, dare not," he echoed grimly, "for I would shoot you both down next time without the least scruple."

I drew away scared. Syd had never spoken in this determined fashion before, however much he thought. Had his near approach to the Valley of the Shadow of Death produced this striking change in a soul I had hitherto counted as frivolous and unthinking as my own? Then I fell to wondering how I *could* feel, how I *could* feel, the wish to put an end to the gay young life that bounded in my veins. If love wrought the desire for life's destruction, then most certainly, I thought, I would never be in love. My thoughts suddenly recalled the hidden satire of papa's pen-and-ink picture of "Love in a cottage," while my eyes took in the details of the room in which I sat. O, what a fearful contrast it was to any occupied in my own luxurious home! Young love might talk with pretty poetry of the superiority of two disinterested souls soaring above subluxary discomforts, but would it perch white-winged and well satisfied on that cheap painted bedstead, and those dreadful cane chairs? The evidences of limited means I viewed around, chilled sentiment within me more effectually than the bleak winter wind through which I had lately passed. My future was pieced out long ago, and comprised magnificent wants and wishes, Syd's salary could not cover compass. There in clamors for my poor sweetheart, had there ever been the least vestige, banished with today's visit to Mrs. Houghton's boarding house.

While I yet glance shrinkingly over the faded drab carpet—on which my feet rest—an odor of burnt mutton, that ascends from the lower regions, completes the disenchantment.

I slowly turn my eyes again upon my lover, and he reads his fate therein; but his dark eyes shone with a passionate reproval to accept it, he drew me jealously close; holding fast both reluctant hands.

"O, Celestia!" he groaned, staring half fiercely, half fondly, at me, "With such a face, now can you have so little love for anybody but yourself?"

"I don't know," I answered sorrowfully; "but—but, Syd, I'm afraid I shall never love any one better in my life."

"Now, don't get crazy or I'll run away, and then you will indeed never see me again; but you know, my dear, I can't darn your socks, and eat cold mutton three days in a week, as some sweet little wife in the future will do for you. It is not my nature. You tried to end your life because I only flirted with some one I don't care for, but you would certainly murder *me* before we had been three weeks married, I should make myself so disagreeable. O, give me up, Syd, for a better woman."

He sighed heavily:

"I would if I could, Letty, for there is no joy in such a headlong passion. But believe one thing, I implore you, darling, that there are greater hardships in this miserable world than poverty with him who loves you as no one else will.

"Celestia, you know there is no being on earth but Syd who would cherish you the same if you were rich or poor, sorrowful or forsaken."

I trembled, for there was a prophetic solemnity in his voice that my ever present anxieties about a precarious position realized. Nobody *really* cares for me but Syd, I drearily reflected, and if I had truly loved the poor, faithful boy, that moment I had yielded, but through my own entire selfishness I learned then that I had no heart to give.

"Let us part now," I said, impatiently, "since you won't give me any advice in this difficulty."

By this time, you see, I had quite forgotten the ostensible object of my visit, to cheer and encourage poor Syd, and returned to the anxious study of my own interests.

"O, papa cannot possibly remain long offended with a daughter who is as full of worldly wisdom as myself!" Syd answered bitterly, and, highly offended at this sign of mutiny in the humblest of my vassals, I clasped my fur cloak and prepared to depart in silent majesty. But the poor foolish mouth followed the fatal blaze to the last. In a most heart-broken voice he implored me to say good bye more kindly, and not "quite yet" give him up. "O, Syd, Syd!" I cried, more touched by his absolute devotion and remorseful for my own lack of it, than I had ever been before, "Won't you be warned in time? I am nothing to-day but a vain, worthless coquette, and to-morrow, for all I know, may be without a friend or home to shelter my impetuous love. You are the good boy, and ought to marry the good girl of the story book." With the tears in my eyes I was laughing, too. Tragedy and comedy mingled in the parting kiss and parting pull of the hair. I gave my freed slave! But oh! would he accept his freedom? That was the question. His reply did not seem like it.

"Letty, dear, generous Letty, I know in time your heart will turn to me, and I can wait an eternity for it," he said, returning that farewell caress in a fervor of gratitude. "In the meantime I may perhaps do more than you think in taking away this passing shadow from my sun."

"O, wait, then, to the age of Methusalah! Fifteen years, at least, is my persistency, yet resolved now to let matters take their course, after my usual indolent fashion. "You are unlike me. I never waited for anything in my life. Well, to let you know how you are, every day, if you like; but for heaven's sake don't haunt me everywhere, for the future, when I am out with Annie. Now, I must go, or that doctor will be complaining that I am over-exciting his patient, cross old bear!" I opened the door in a great hurry and fairly fell in with the gentleman in question. The smile upon his sober lips urged me to say saucily:

"Pray, doctor, did you listen to hear good news?"

"Only your good opinion of me, which I will forgive because I do not care," he answered with tranquility. I colored high with resentment, and, struck by the queer being's indifference to a spoilt beauty than I would have liked to admit. "Well, you are the rudest man I ever met, and I forgive you because you are a doctor of other people's lives," I said, majestically, opening my grey eyes. He turned from me calmly and went up to examine his patient. In first, and last, time I had been unchelsafed me from those sombre eyes lighted them now most luminously, as he concluded his inspection.

"You *are* a good minister to a mind diseased, after all, Miss Doolittle," he said, heartily. I knew what he meant, but strangely enough, felt discontented that he should so strongly approve in that I was not to be loved. Excitement is a wonderful stimulant, but unfortunately it will not always sustain us to the end. I was thankful to the gathering darkness, as I felt in so changed and cold a mood that I felt more hysterical and miserable than ever, "tell me, are you unhappy for Mr. Spencer or yourself?"

"Both, I should say, decidedly. "It is such a shocking accident and exposure, but more than all I grieve because—you know—papa—"

I was interrupted very judiciously in time to check a burst of confidence or shield me from the grim eyes of Minette, who herself came to open the door. Dr. Feather spoke his good evening, Miss Doolittle," in a stentorian voice, to drown my last words, I think, but added, in a quick, low whisper, only intended for one pair of ears: "Don't speak more to me now, and besides, I implore you, for the sake of all who love you, till to-morrow."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 7, 1875.

In the Senate, the following bills in place were presented:

By Mr. Watson—Prohibiting the sale of liquors within three miles of military encampments.

Mr. Newmeyer—Repealing so much of the Penn township road law as applies to Indiana township.

Mr. Warfel—To regulate the election of trustees of normal schools, to regulate their powers and the distribution of the State fund to such schools.

Mr. Yerkes—An act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases; also, an act authorizing the formation of wharf companies.

Mr. Jones—An act to further secure the rights of married women, authorizing them to transfer personal property and execute powers of attorney; also, an act amending the act relative to the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny—An act repealing section second of the act securing married women's separate earnings.

Mr. Ruhm—An act relating to salaries of county officers in counties of over one hundred thousand inhabitants. It is the same as last year's bill, except that two sections are struck out and salaries are fixed at lower rates.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution to print five hundred copies of the Governor's message in Welsh. A motion to postpone was voted down—22 to 25—and the resolution was lost by the same vote.

The Philadelphia magistrates' bill was read the first time.

The Senate adjourned till Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE.

In the House, a resolution appointing a Chaplain was ruled not in order. Eight thousand English and two thousand German messages were ordered printed. The deaths of Messrs. Farrer, of Washington; Hunter, of Armstrong; Wolf, of Centre, and Baldorf, of Berks, were announced in appropriate terms by Mr. Wallace, and the usual committees were appointed. The Speaker will issue writs for elections to fill the vacancies.

The refractory Democrats having been whipped in last night, Mr. Faulkner's sixte resolution, appointing the remaining officers, was adopted after an exciting debate.

The House adjourned till Monday evening at seven o'clock.

Speaker Patterson has appointed George H. Kuhn his clerk, but no such office exists.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Democratic caucus met this afternoon. One hundred and three out of the one hundred and twenty-seven members were present. Wallace's friends moved an adjournment until Thursday afternoon next, which he declined to entertain, but the opposition to him is not tractable.

SUCCESSORS TO JUDGES PAXSON AND WOODWARD.

Craig Biddle, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in place of Paxson, and Van Reed, of Bedford, in place of Woodward, to vacate their places to ake seats in the Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 11, 1875.

The House met at seven o'clock. A communication was read from the Philadelphia Councils, covering a resolution protesting against the passage of the Police Magistrate bill for that city

Mr. Zern offered a resolution to appoint a Centennial Committee of thirteen in addition to the regular standing committee. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Overman, of Lancaster, offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS—The unparalleled usurpation, perpetrated upon the sovereign people of the State of Louisiana, by the Kellogg-Packard conspirators, in which the duly elected members of the General Assembly have been forced from their seats by Federal bayonets, demands from this body some suitable expression of earnest sympathy and emphatic protestation; therefore,

Resolved, That the chief appoint a special committee, whose duty it shall be to give a befitting expression to the deep commiseration this House entertains for the suffering people of Louisiana, and its utter condemnation of the unwarranted and unprecedented high-handed exercise of military power by their oppressors, and report at their earliest convenience.

A motion to lay on 30 table was lost—yeas 98, nays 86. Then the original resolution, with the number of its committee, seven, was adopted—yeas 98, nays 73.

The Speaker announced as the committee: Messrs. Overman, Richard, Parker, Irwin, of Pittsburgh, Mitcell, Bailey and Smith, of Chester.

At fifteen minutes past seven the House adjourned.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 6, 1875.

In Senate, to-day, Mr Strang, from the special committee on Colihan's case, made a report, which was signed by all the members of the committee and was unanimously adopted. The fact that both paties found a common ground on which to settle the question involved in the case was very fortunate. It establishes the correct precedent, and as it was established amicably and unanimously, it will not be hereafter disputed.

Mr. Newmyer read in place a bill "relating to return of writs and other process in courts which are abolished or changed by the provisions of the Constitution." It provides that where under the Constitution and laws any court has been abolished or changed either in terms, jurisdiction or name, and the causes and proceedings pending therein are required to be disposed of in the same or any other court, and where writs or other process have been issued out of any court so abolished or changed and have not been fully executed, the sheriff or other officer shall proceed the same as if no such change had been made, and shall make return to the court having jurisdiction thereof at the return day of such process with the same force and effect as though no change had been made.

Mr. Jones, of Philadelphia, introduced a bill relating to investments held by trustees and other fiduciaries. It provides that executors, trustees and other parties acting in a fiduciary character, unless directed to do by the instrument creating their trust, or unless required to do so for the payment of the liabilities of the estate, or for the purpose of distribution among those entitled, shall not be obliged to convert into cash or change any investments in stocks or other securities, which have or may come into their hands if, in their discretion, such sale would be disadvantageous to the parties beneficially interested.

Mr. Alexander presented a bill extending to foreign notaries all the provisions of section 1 of the act of January 2, 1815, relating to notaries public.

Mr. McKinley read a supplement to the act of June 14, 1836, relating to writs of *quo warranto*. A similar bill was passed last year, but was recalled from the Governor before it was signed and was not afterward acted on. It provides that writs of *quo warranto* may be issued in any case where a person shall usurp, intrude into or unlawfully hold or exercise the office of Judge of the Common Pleas or Quarter Sessions in any of the judicial districts of the State, the writ to be issuable out of the Court of the Twelfth district (Dauphin) on the suggestion of the Attorney General or any one desiring to prosecute the same.

All these bills were laid on the table until the committees are appointed, when they will be referred.

The House proceeded very slowly, and will plainly be too cumbrous for easy handling. The new officers are all inexperienced, and there are so many aspiring statesmen in the House, anxious to be heard and to distinguish themselves, that it will be very difficult to move rapidly or to accomplish much at any one sitting. It took from eleven to half-past twelve to elect a Clerk, and when an effort was made to elect the rest of the Democratic slate, a determined fight sprung up against the election of Beamish for Sergeant-at-Arms, which continued until the Governor's Message went in, and as the hour of adjournment was long past, when the reading was concluded, the Democratic leaders called the orders of the day, and forced an adjournment until to-morrow. Thus a session of three hours was used up in electing a clerk and reading the Message.

Thus things stood when the caucus met this afternoon. The Clymer men presented the protest, and the Wallace men saw that, as a majority of the members were absent, it would not do to press a nomination at this time. To do so might precipitate a revolt. They accordingly, like Brutus, "yielded to the pressure," and agreed to a postponement until Thursday next.

So far, then, the anti-Wallace men have the best of it. The numerical preponderance is on the side of Wallace, but he cannot make use of it. The minority is powerless, in point of numbers, but, while it does not threaten to bolt, it is in a condition to hold the majority in check. There is no certainty of any party discipline, and the two do not assimilate readily, and party drill is not, for the moment, strong enough to make the minority yield. Wallace, therefore, may be said to have the bulk of the army on his side, yet is not master of the situation. He controls his own friends, but not the party, and he finds himself unable to crack, view, smash or establish the rule that the majority shall govern. I need not point out how precarious the condition must be, to him, when he is compelled to rely upon the force which his majority gives him, and shut off, for the present, the workings of the party machinery.

There is, beneath all this, a concealed fact which explains it. The opposition to Wallace have placed their entire hopes of defeating him upon the constitutional point that Wallace is ineligible. To this end they have sent out letters to quite a number of jurists throughout the State asking their opinion on this point; and if the weight of opinion should be against Wallace, they will demand that he shall retire. The opinions asked for are expected to be in by Thursday next, and if they turn out according to expectation, the mine will then be sprung under Wallace's feet.

The point of constitutional law made by Mr. Buckalew is this: Section 6, Article 2 of the Constitution says that "no Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, hold any civil office under this Commonwealth," and Mr. Buckalew contends that the office of United States Senator is a "civil office under this Commonwealth," and that an election to it by the Legislature is an "appointment" within the meaning of this provision. It is to sustain this view that legal opinions have been asked, and the Buckalew and Clymer men affect to believe that, when received, they will prove of sufficient weight to drive Wallace off of the track.

Of course, such distinguished jurists as Henry M. Phillips, Judge Black, Buckalew, Dicky Vaux and other legal gentlemen, who think Wallace is the only man for the place, are convinced that this unconstitutional provision effectually rules Wallace out as ineligible; but the legal opinions of candidates for Senatorial honors are not exactly what overwhelming weight which is desired in this instance. Hence the effort to get outside opinions. Whether Counsellor Kerr, of your city, was included in the list of luminaries who have been invited to throw light upon this subject, I do not know; but if he has been overlooked, the neglect shows a woeful lack of appreciation of true genius.

To my mind, and I think every candid mind will agree with me, the constitutional provision thus cited was merely intended to cut off members of the Legislature, during their term of service, from eligibility to offices created under the laws of the State, so as to prevent them from using their positions as legislators to get into State offices. The office of United States Senator is *not* "a civil office under this Commonwealth." It is an office created solely by the Constitution of the United States. The times and places of election to it are regulated by a law of Congress, and persons chosen to fill it are elected, and not "appointed." That there is a wide difference between "elected" and "appointed" is made plain by the language of the iron-clad oath prescribed by this same Constitution, which requires each legislator and State, county and judicial officer to swear that he has not paid, promised or contributed "any money or other valuable thing to procure his nomination, or election, or appointment." The Constitution itself, therefore, distinguishes "election" from "appointment." A man is "elected" who is voted for and receives a majority of the votes of those qualified to vote at his election; while a man is "appointed" who receives his office from a legally constituted appointing power. Chief Biddle, for instance, has just been "appointed" by Gov. Hartranft to fill the place on the bench of the Philadelphia Common Pleas just vacated by Judge Paxson; but he can serve only until some one is duly "elected" by the people to fill the place. Judges of the Courts are "elected" by the people, and tipstaves are "appointed" by the courts. The distinction between the two is too plain and palpable to be confounded.

This dodge, consequently, cannot amount to as much as the Buckalew conspirators imagine. "Opinions" will doubtless be plenty on the other side, and no one will be convinced by either except those who want to be. But, it may possibly happen that some Democratic members will boggle and stickle over this constitutional difficulty, when the time for voting comes, and that their number will be sufficient to prevent Wallace's election. If so, look out for fun.

I do not, however, anticipate any such result. The men who have just been driven into voting for Beamish, an indicted embezzler and ballot-box stuffer, as chief officer of the House, and who have also, with their eyes open, voted for Mick McCullough, the ignorant exempt fireman of Reading, and for a man who has been the door-keeper of a gambling house in Philadelphia, as officers of a Democratic House, will not shrink from or shirk the behests of a party caucus on any other subject. There will be plenty of threatening talk, but there will not be enough personal independence to put it in action, when the time for action comes. SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1875.

Passage of the Finance Bill.

The Senate Currency bill was passed in the House to-day by an almost strictly party vote. Not a Democrat voted affirmatively, and of the ninety-eight negative votes eighty were Republicans. The Banking and Currency Committee were divided on the bill, Messrs. Maynard, Parwell, Merriam and Huntor voting for it, and Messrs. Hawley, of Connecticut, Nells and Randall against it. Mr. Durham, who would have voted against it, was paired with Mr. Hubbell, of Michigan. Messrs. Phelps and Mitchell were absent, but the latter would have voted no. No debate was permitted on the bill, and considerable bitter feeling was manifested in consequence of a charge of bad faith made by Mr. Randall against Mr. Maynard, the allegation being that the committee had agreed that certain amendments should be offered. The suppression of Texas and Kentucky voted solidly against the bill. The Louisiana delegation voted solidly for it. It was supported by a majority of the delegations from New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, California and Kansas. The majority of the delegations was divided.

Civil Rights Bill.

The House Committee on War Claims to-day directed the Chairman, Judge Lawrence to report adversely on the bill offered by Mr. Todd, for the relief of the citizens of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Somerset and York, in Pennsylvania, who suffered losses from both the Union and Confederate troops during Lee's invasion. These claims amount to several hundred thousand dollars, and in deciding upon them the committee have reversed the views submitted by Judge Lawrence in his report in March last, that the Government is not bound for property taken by the public enemy when engaged in levying war the Government forces, or in movements to repel an attack, or in advancing to meet an enemy. The Committee expect to make their report in this case exhaustive, and to have adopted by Congress a principle covering the payment of damages resulting from an actual state of war. The committee contend that all claims for quartermaster stores, subsistence, rent, fuel, &c., are provided for by existing laws. It seems to them that the Government is bound to pay for the property of various kinds, seized, used, damaged or destroyed by rebel troops, and also for property damaged or destroyed by the United States military forces in necessary military operations, and that, in the sense of international law, they are the usual "ravages of war." They contend that it would bankrupt any government to recognize the principle that such damages should be compensated for.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1875.

The Reciprocity Treaties.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will meet to-morrow and have a statement from Henry A. Perce, Minister Resident of the United States at Honolulu, on the subject of reciprocity of trade between the United States and Hawaii. The treaty now under negotiation between the Secretary of State and the Hawaiian Commission has not yet been submitted to the Senate, but will shortly be. In anticipation of this, the parties interested will advise the commission upon what grounds they ask the ratification of the treaty and the advantages to accrue to the United States. The treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Canada, after a full consideration, has been decided upon adversely in committee and will be so reported to the Senate within the next ten days. The delay in reporting the treaty back to the Senate is owing to no indecision on the part of the committee, but to give several of its members time for further inquiry and investigation. As soon as the treaty is laid before the Senate, during the session, the members of the committee will urge action at once. They are confident that the treaty will be defeated before the adjournment of the present session.

The Message on Southern Affairs.

There was a special session of the Cabinet to-day, at which the main features of the message to accompany the reports upon the condition of affairs in the South were considered. The message will review the course of events in Louisiana and will be well supported by the evidence of witnesses of unimpeachable character. Senator Cameron to-day remarked that he had no doubt that the President had ample grounds for his action against the turbulent people of New Orleans, and he proposed to wait for the facts before he formed an opinion. He thought it would be well for sensible people to do the same thing, and not permit themselves to be influenced by a clamor set up by Democrats.

Pennsylvania War Claims.

The House Committee on War Claims to-day directed the Chairman, Judge Lawrence to report adversely on the bill offered by Mr. Todd, for the relief of the citizens of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Somerset and York, in Pennsylvania, who suffered losses from both the Union and Confederate troops during Lee's invasion. These claims amount to several hundred thousand dollars, and in deciding upon them the committee have reversed the views submitted by Judge Lawrence in his report in March last, that the Government is not bound for property taken by the public enemy when engaged in levying war the Government forces, or in movements to repel an attack, or in advancing to meet an enemy. The Committee expect to make their report in this case exhaustive, and to have adopted by Congress a principle covering the payment of damages resulting from an actual state of war. The committee contend that all claims for quartermaster stores, subsistence, rent, fuel, &c., are provided for by existing laws. It seems to them that the Government is bound to pay for the property of various kinds, seized, used, damaged or destroyed by rebel troops, and also for property damaged or destroyed by the United States military forces in necessary military operations, and that, in the sense of international law, they are the usual "ravages of war." They contend that it would bankrupt any government to recognize the principle that such damages should be compensated for.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1875.

IN a case involving the point, the Supreme Court of Indiana has just decided the act of March 4, 1873, taxing national bank shares for municipal purposes to be constitutional; and also that the act authorized the tax for the year 1873.

THE Pennsylvania State Grange has unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of free banking and national currency, and directed copies thereof to be transmitted to the two Houses of Congress and to both branches of the State Legislature.

CHICAGO papers note that a renewed demand for money has sprung up in that city since the first of the year. The calls come from the packers and manufacturers, and, to a less extent, from mercantile sources. In consequence the discount prices in many of the banks have been raised nearly as high as they care to have them at this time. The existence of a sound, healthy demand for money is felt on all hands.

THE Democrats in Congress are, it appears, canvassing the question of preventing the passage of important appropriation bills, thus rendering an early session of the new Democratic Congress imperatively necessary to have money appropriated with which to run the Government during the fiscal year subsequent to the 30th of next June. They desire to begin their work of mischievous undoing as soon as possible.

A MOVEMENT of a more than ordinarily praiseworthy character is on foot among the engineers of the United States, having for its object the formation of a national lodge, for the purpose of elevating the standard of character and intelligence among its members, and otherwise to promote their interests by the organization of benevolent and insurance departments within the order. A national convention is to be held as soon as possible at some central point, to consider the objects named.

THE New York *Bulletin* publishes a comparative statement of railroad earnings for the month of December, and the totals, as far as they could be obtained, for the entire year. The list is without the statements of some of the larger roads, owing partly to the indisposition of the officers to make public their earnings, and to the usual delay caused at the end of the year in preparing returns. The earnings of the roads presented are generally favorable, and show a total increase of $156,750 over the month of December last year. The returns of fourteen roads for the past two years show a total of $27,509,419 for 1874, and $28,797,086 for 1873, being a decrease of $1,227,667.

THE Congressional Committee indorse the truth of SHERIDAN'S report, and sustain his representations fully. Now let the President stand firmly by SHERIDAN, and Congress will stand by him, as the people will stand by Congress. The heart of this vast nation is, this very hour, in full sympathy with SHERIDAN, and yearning to see him heartily sustained. If ever we are to have an end to the reign of terror at the South, let us wisely improve the present opportunity of putting it down. If it is neglected, or let slip, we shall have a new rebellion to encounter. SHERIDAN now is in a position to crush out a most formidable conspiracy. If it is squelched in Louisiana it will not be attempted elsewhere; and if it is *not* squelched there, it will spread all over the South like a fire in the prairie before a high wind. A little wise firmness now, will be worth more than all the firmness that can be shown when it is too late to do any good.

THE President's special message to Congress on Lousiana affairs, elsewhere printed in this paper, is a cautious but comprehensive document, and furnishes a full answer to the frantic howl which the Democrats have set up against the Government for preventing, by its action, the State of Louisiana from being plunged into anarchy and bloodshed. It is now the duty of Congress to act in the matter. And, first of all, General SHERIDAN ought to be sustained by the passage of a joint resolution commending his course with regard to the White Leaguers of that State. We thoroughly believe that the moral effect of his presence in New Orleans on the fourth of January, more than anything else, deterred the covert Louisiana rebels from fulfilling the bloody programme which had evidently been arranged, and we hold that he is entitled to the hearty thanks of the country. Afterwards, in whatever measures Congress may see fit to take with reference to the Louisiana question, that body should not forget that one of the prime causes of the trouble down there, is, that rebellion was never made a crime. It is now the solemn duty of the National Legislature to teach these lawless reactionists that we did not sacrifice half a million of men, and spend uncounted treasures, for the purpose of surrendering, or even compromising, a single jot or tittle of any one of the humane principles established by the war and now embodied in our political and civil system.

SEQUELÆ OF SLAVERY

It can not be too well kept in mind by Northern people desirous of doing justice, that in all the conflicts between white men and negroes reported from the South, the negroes have been the principal sufferers. On their side have always been the heavy losses of life, the unfair result, however great may have been their numerical superiority to their antagonists. It has been so in Louisiana, in Arkansas, and in Mississippi. A few white ruffians have proved themselves again and again able to chase hundreds of colored men in fight, slaughtering multitudes of them. The fact justly looked at is no valid reproach or dishonor to the African race. LUCIAN remarked that a Roman slave, emancipated and made rich by his master's will, could never hear the crack of a servile scourge without raising his ears and standing to order. The freedman of the South is still dominated by instinctive fear of the white man. Formerly a slave and the descendant of generations of slaves, it would be wonderful and inexplicable, if he did not stand in involuntary awe of the men to whom his race was so long in subjection. This awe is inborn, unreasoning, depart from him until it shall be ordered of him as it was bred into him. Another fact which is in part the consequence of the foregoing fact and in part the effect of negro history is the utter inaptitude of the freedmen for any regular systematic defensive operations. In a state of slavery the negroes were assiduously watched with the view of preventing them from learning the secret of organization and from combining their forces under the guidance of a single will. They were carefully trained in distrust of one another, and the effect of such education still rests on the race. But even if they had learned to act together for defense in a systematic way, the instinctive fear which overpowers them in the presence of the late ruling race, would prevent them when attacked from promptly seizing an advantageous or defensible position. Thus at Vicksburg, as a correspondent of the New York *Times* states, the negroes by occupying the strong fortified heights around the town might have successfully defended themselves against their few assailants, but they made no attempt of the kind, remaining helplessly in the lower positions where they were shot down in multitudes.

Now, while individual members of the white race may have been aware of these peculiarities of the freedmen from the first, it was only by experience that they became fully known to the white men generally of the Southwest. And perhaps there would not be much risk of mistake in saying that the White League has been the result of the knowledge thus acquired. Having ascertained beyond likelihood of mistake that a white men thoroughly armed, however few, can overawe, intimidate and rule any given number, however many, of the lately subject race, they organized the League for the purpose of recovering and maintaining white ascendancy. Let alone they can do it without extraordinary efforts. In other words, there need be no prolonged or obstinate conflict. It is absurd in the premises even to speak of a war of races. One might as well speak of a war of races between wolves and sheep. Let the white men rigorously keep up their armed organization, sternly executing the necessary rules and making examples of occasional transgressors and exceptionally bold assailants, and things in the Southwest would before long be as quiet, the freedmen would be as submissive as any one need wish.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

History of the Trouble—Conservative Position of the Administration—

A Moderate and Able Document.

THE ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

Roll of Outrages—Nearly 4,000 Political Murders—A Terrible Array of Startling Facts.

The Responsibility of Bad Government Placed on Those Who Prevent the Execution of the Laws.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The following is the full text of the President's message on the Louisiana troubles, which was sent to the Senate to-day:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have the honor to make the following answer to the Senate resolution of the 8th inst., asking for information as to any interference by any military officer of any part of the army of the United States with the organization or proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, or either branch thereof; and also inquiring into the existence and action of armed organizations in that State, hostile to the government thereof, and intent on overthrowing the government by force:

To say that lawless men, turbulence and bloodshed have characterized the political affairs of that State since the organization under the reconstruction acts, is only to repeat what has become a well known chapter of its unhappy history, but it may be proper here to refer to the election of 1868, by which the Republican vote of the State, through fraud and violence, was reduced to a few thousands, and the bloody riots of 1866 and 1868, to show that the disorders there are not due to any recent causes, or to any late action of the Federal authorities.

Preparatory to the election of 1872, a shameful and multi-sguised conspiracy was formed to carry that election against the Republicans, without regard to law or right, and to that end those most glaring frauds and forgeries were committed in the returns, after many colored colored citizens had been denied registration and voters deterred by fear from casting their ballots. When the time came for a final canvass of the votes, in view of the foregoing facts, William P. Kellogg, the Republican candidate for Governor, brought suit upon the equity side of the United States Circuit Court for Louisiana, against Warmoth and others, who had obtained possession of the returns of the election, representing that several thousand voters of the State had been deprived of the elective franchise on account of their color, and praying that steps might be taken to have their votes counted, and for general relief. The case coming for the Court to inquire as to the truth of these allegations, a temporary restraining order was issued against the defendant, which was at once wholly disregarded and treated with contempt by those to whom it was directed.

These proceedings have been widely denounced as an unwarrantable interference by the Federal authorities with the election of State officers, but it is to be remembered that by the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the political equality of colored citizens is secured, and under the second section of that amendment, providing that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation, an act was passed the 31st of May, 1870, and amended in 1871, the object of which was to prevent the denial or abridgment of suffrage, to the citizen on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and it has been held by all the Federal judges before whom the question has arisen, including Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court, that the protection afforded by this amendment and these acts extend to State as well as to other elections.

That it is the duty of the Federal Courts to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, is too clear for controversy. Section fifteen of said act, after numerous provisions designed to extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the provisions of said act and of the act in amendment thereof, Congress seems to have contemplated equitable, as well as legal proceedings, to prevent the denial of suffrage to citizens on account of race, and may be safely asserted that if Kellogg's bill, in the above named case does not present a case for the equitable interposition of the Court, that no such case can arise under the act. That the courts of the United States have the right of interference in various ways with State elections, so as to maintain political equality and rights of citizens, irrespective of race or color, is comparatively a new and to some seems to be a startling idea, but it results as clearly from the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution and the acts that have been passed to enforce that amendment, as the abrogation of State laws upholding slavery results from the Thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, the latter having been the main object of Kellogg versus Warmoth and others, is clear. To my mind, it seems that some such remedy under the law and the usages and modes of proceeding in such cases as that of Antoine, were illegal; but while they are so far as I remember, not to be found, it is forgotten that the mandate of the Court had been contemptuously defied, and they were made necessary by the audacious manner in which Nash or Casebat, after the affair, ever demanded the office for which they had set up claim, but the Register continued to act as parish judge.

These are the facts in this case as I understand them to be admitted. To hold the people of Louisiana generally responsible for these atrocities would not be fair, but it is a lamentable fact that insufferable obstructions were thrown in the way of punishing these murderers, and the so-called Conservative papers of the State not only justified the massacre, but denounced as Federal tyranny and despotism the attempt of the United States officers to bring them to justice. Fierce denunciations were also made against the colored office-holding and election matters in Louisiana, while every one of the Colfax miscreants goes unhanged or unpunished, and no way can be found in this boasted land of civilization and Christianity to punish the perpetrators of this bloody and monstrous crime.

Not unlike this was the massacre in August last. Several Northern young young men of capital and enterprise, who started the little and flourishing town of Coushatta. Some of them were Republicans and office-holders under Kellogg. They were, therefore, doomed to death, and six of them were seized and carried away from their houses and murdered in cold blood. No one has been punished, and the Conservative press of the State denounced all efforts to that end, and boldly justified the crime. Many murders of a like character have been committed, individual cases of which cannot here be detailed. For example, T. Crawford, Judge of the Parish, and District Attorney of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State, on their way to court, were shot from their houses by men in ambush, on the 8th of October, 1873, and the wife of the former, in a communication to the Department of Justice, tells a pitiful tale of the persecutions of her husband because he was a Union man, and the failure of efforts made to secure those who had committed a crime which, to use her language, "left two widows and nine orphans desolate." To say that the murder of a negro or a white Republican is not considered a crime in Louisiana, would probably be unjust to a great part of the people; but if is true that a great number of such murders have been committed; and no one has been punished therefor, and, manifestly in addition to them, the spirit of hatred and violence is stronger than law.

Repeated efforts have been made to me that the presence of troops in Louisiana was unnecessary, and that there was no danger of a public disturbance if they were taken away. Consequently, early in last summer the troops were withdrawn from the State with the exception of a small garrison at the New Orleans Barracks. It was stated that a comparative state of quiet had supervened. Political excitement, as to Louisiana affairs, seemed to be dying out, but the November election was approaching and it was necessary for party purposes that the flame should be relighted. Accordingly, on the 14th of September, R. Penn, claiming he was elected Lieutenant Governor, in 1872, issued an inflammatory proclamation calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble and to drive away the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State. The White Leagues, armed and ready for the conflict, promptly responded. On the same day the Governor of the State made a formal requisition in pursuance of the act of 1795, and section four, article four, of the Constitution, to aid in suppressing domestic violence. On that day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof. But before the proclamation was published in New Orleans the organized and armed forces, organizing a usurping government, had taken forcible possession of the State House and temporarily subverted the government. Twenty or more people were killed, including a number of the police of the city. The streets of the city were stained with blood.

All that was desired in the way of excitement had been accomplished, and although steps were taken to prevent the intimidation of Republican voters at the election, the following is a specimen of the means used for the 14th of October. Eighty persons signed and published the following at Shreveport: "We, the undersigned, members of the city of Shreveport, in obedience to a request of the Shreveport Campaign Club, agree to use every endeavor to get our employees to vote the People's ticket at the ensuing election, and in the event of their refusal so to do, or in case they vote the Radical ticket, to refuse to employ them at the expiration of their present contracts." On the same day another large body of persons published in the same place a paper, in a side of the following language: "We, the undersigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, alive to the great importance of securing a good and honest government to the State, do agree and pledge ourselves not to advance any supplies or money to any planters nor to any planter the coming year, who will give employment or rent land to any person who votes the Radical ticket in the coming election."

I have no information of any proceedings of the Returning Board for said election which may not be found in its report, which has been published. But I have a mass of public information that a great part of the time taken for canvassing the votes was occupied by the arguments of lawyers, several of whom represented each party before the Board. I have no evidence that the proceedings of this Board were not in accordance with the law under which they acted, whether the conclusions of their count certain returns they were right or wrong, is a question that depends upon the evidence laid before them, but it will be very clear that the law gave them the power, if they choose to exercise it, of deciding that any such returns were false and fraudulent, and no orders nor suggestions were ever given to any military officer in that State upon that subject prior to the occurrence. I am well aware that any military interference by the officers or troops of the United States, with the organization of a State Legislature, or any of its proceedings, or with any civil officers in the discharge of his duties, is repugnant to our ideas of government. I can conceive of no case, not involving revolution or insurrection, where such interference by the authority of the General Government could be permitted, or can be justified. But there are circumstances connected with the Legislature and affairs in Louisiana which seem to exempt the military from any intentional wrong in that matter. Knowing that the Legislature had been organized to prevent domestic violence, and aid in its suppression, the revolution was apparently thought to be the very device, on the contrary, and the cry of Federal usurpation and tyranny in Congress and elsewhere was resorted to in vain. Troops had been sent to the State under the requisition of the Governor. As other disturbances were rumored, I sent General Sheridan to New Orleans to render the Executive such aid as might become necessary to enforce the laws of the State and repress the continued violence which seemed inevitable the moment Federal support should be withdrawn.

Prior to, and with a view to the late election in Louisiana, white men associated themselves together in armed bodies, called White Leagues, and military companies and parades were made in the Democratic journals of the State that the election should be carried against the Republicans at the point of the bayonet, and ably greatly alarmed the colored voters. By section eight of the act of February 28, 1871, it is made the duty of United States Marshals and their deputies, at polls where votes are cast for Representatives in Congress, to keep the peace and prevent any violation of the so-called enforcement acts and other offenses against the laws of the United States. Upon requisition of the Marshal of Louisiana, and in view of said organization and other portentous circumstances, I caused detachments of troops to be stationed in various localities of the State to aid him in the performance of his duties, and in the enforcement of the State laws. The officers and troops of the United States may well have supposed that the State was in a condition to employ the militia of the State to maintain law and order within its limits or not.

I am aware of the necessity which seemed to make it my duty under the Constitution and laws to recognize the local authority. I have always refused, except where it seemed to be my imperative duty, to act in such a manner as to prejudge the legal status of the United States. I have repeatedly and earnestly entreated the people of the State to live in peace, to obey the laws, and both reconciliation and tranquility everywhere would ensue, and thereby remove all necessity for the presence of troops among them. I regret, however, to say that this state of things does not exist, nor does the existence seem to be desired in certain localities; and as to those, it may be proper for me to say, that, to the extent that Congress has conferred power on me to prevent it, neither Ku-Klux Klans, White Leagues, nor any other association or organization, and violence to execute their unlawful purposes, can be permitted in any part of this country. Nor can I see with intelligence how Union men or Republicans ostracized, persecuted and murdered for no offense of their opinions, as they are in some localities.

I have heretofore urged the case of Louisiana upon the attention of Congress, and I cannot but think its action has been productive of great evil. To summarize: In September last the Louisiana Returning Board of canvassers, in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them by the constitution and laws of the State, of which he was Governor, it is scarcely to be doubted that he would have been killed. When in the State House, before he had been driven to the Custom House, a call was made in accordance with the fourth section, fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, for the aid of the General Government to suppress domestic violence. Under these circumstances, and in accordance with my sworn duties, my proclamation of the 15th of September, 1874, was issued.

This served to reinstate Governor Kellogg to his position nominally, but it cannot be claimed that the insurgents have to this day surrendered to the State authorities the arms belonging to the State, or that they have in any sense disarmed. On the contrary, it is known that the armed organizations that existed on the 14th of September, 1874, in opposition to the recognized State government, still retain their position, their officers and commanders, and can be called out at any hour to resist the State government. Under these circumstances the same military force has been continued in Louisiana, and is now considered essential to call and under the same general instructions. I repeat, that the task assumed by the troops is not a pleasant one to them; that a state of affairs is not composed of lawyers capable of judging at intervals of notice of just how they can go in the maintenance of law and order, and that it was impossible to give specific instructions providing for the possible disturbances that might arise. The troops were bound to act upon the judgment of the commanding officers, upon such sudden contingencies that arose, or wait for instructions, which could only reach them after the threatened event had been committed which they were called on to prevent.

It should be recollected, too, that upon my recognition of the Kellogg government, I reported the fact with the grounds of recognition to Congress, and asked that body to take action in the matter; otherwise, I should regard their silence as acquiescing in my course. No action has been taken by that body, and I have maintained the position marked out.

If error has been committed by the army in those matters, it has always been on the side of the preservation of good order, the maintenance of law, and the protection of life. Their bearing reflects credit on the soldiers, and if wrong has resulted the blame rests with the turbulent elements surrounding them.

Congress had not yet finished announcing the result when one of the members, Mr. Billyan, of Lafourche, nominated Mr. L. A. Wiltz for temporary Speaker. Mr. Vigers promptly declared the motion out of order at that time, when some one put the question, and, amidst the cheers of the Democratic side of the House, Mr. Wiltz dashed on the rostrum, pushed aside Mr. Vigers, siezed the Speaker's chair and gavel, and declared himself Speaker. A protest against this arbitrary and unlawful proceeding was promptly made by members of the majority, but Wiltz paid no attention to the protests, and, upon a motion from some one on the Democratic side of the House, declared one Trezevant nominated and elected Clerk of the House. Mr. Trezevant at once sprang forward and occupied the Clerk's chair, amidst the wildest confusion over the whole House. Wiltz then again, on another nomination from the Democratic side of the House, declared one duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and ordered that a certain number of assistants be appointed. Instantly a large number of men throughout the hall, who had been admitted on various pretexts, such as reporters and members' friends and spectators, turned down the lapels of their coats, upon which were pinned a ribbon like badge, which were printed in solid gold letters the words "Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms," and the Assembly was in the possession of the White League of Louisiana had made good its threats of seizing the House, many of the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms being well known as captains of the White League companies in this city. Notwithstanding the suddenness of this movement, the leading Republican members were not to be baffled in this way again and again against this revolutionary action of the minority, but all to no purpose, and many of the Republicans rose and left the House only to be met in the hall with the Clerk, Mr. Vigers, who carried with him the original roll of the House as returned by the Secretary of State. The excitement was now very great. The acting Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to prevent the egress or ingress of members, or others, and several existing scuffles, in which knives and pistols were drawn, took place, and for a few moments it seemed that bloodshed would ensue. At this juncture Mr. Dupre, a Democratic member from the parish of Orleans, moved that the military power of the General Government be invoked to preserve the peace, and that a committee be appointed to wait upon General De Trobriand, the commanding officer of the United States troops stationed at the State House and request his assistance in clearing the lobby. The motion was adopted, and a committee of five, of which Mr. Dupre was made chairman, was sent to General De Trobriand, and soon returned with that officer, who was accompanied by two of his staff officers. As General De Trobriand walked down to the Speaker's desk, loud applause burst from the Democratic side of the House. General De Trobriand asked the acting Speaker if it was not possible for him to transact the business of the House, as him as a United States army officer. Mr. Wiltz said it was not; whereupon the General proceeded to the lobby, and addressing a few words to the crowd there assembled, peace was at once restored. On motion of Mr. Dupre, Mr. Wiltz then, in the name of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, thanked General De Trobriand for his interference in behalf of law and order, and the General withdrew. The Republicans had now generally withdrawn in disgust, and united in signing a petition to the Governor, stating their grievances and asking his aid, which petition, signed by fifty-two legally returned members of the House, is in my possession. Immediately subsequent to the action of Mr. Wiltz in ejecting the Clerk of the old House, Mr. Billyan moved that two gentlemen from the parish of DeSoto, one from Urim, one from Bienville, and one from Claiborne, who had not been returned by the Returning Board, be sworn in as members, and they were accordingly sworn in by Mr. Wiltz, and took their seats as members of the House. A motion was now made that the House proceed with its permanent organization, and accordingly the roll was called by Mr. Trezevant, the acting Clerk, and Mr. Wiltz declared elected Speaker and Trezevant Clerk of the House. Acting on the protest made by the majority of the House, the Governor now requested the commanding General of the department to aid him in restoring order, and enable the legally returned members of the House to proceed with its organization according to law.

This request was reasonable, and in accordance with law. Remembering vividly the terrible massacre that took place in this city on the assembling of the Constitutional Convention in 1866, at the Mechanics' Institute, and believing that the lives of the members of the Legislature and State officers were in imminent peril, I directed that the requisition should be complied with. Before entering the House Mr. L. A. Wiltz had been selected in caucus as the Democratic nominee for Speaker, and Mr. Michael Hahn as the Republican nominee. Mr. Wiltz

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—President McCullough's Report—Election of Directors.

The stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad held their annual meeting in Cleveland last Wednesday. We present herewith an abstract of President McCullough's report, which shows the following as the results of the operations of the road for the year 1874:

RECEIPTS.

From gross earnings	$3,740,894 45
From other sources	16,242 81
Total receipts	$3,750,637 26

EXPENDITURES.

For operating expenses	$1,900,195 45
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad in settlement of joint earnings	83,519 91
For betterments	723,875 70
Rental, interest, sinking fund, etc	1,226,851 47
Total expenditure	$3,940,121 01

The balance sheet for the close of the year shows construction $12,865,561 43; equipment, $3,373,185 61; machinery, etc., added, making a total of $16,467,262 70, which, added to the cash in Treasurer's hands, bills receivable, etc., foots up $17,-257,022 38. On the credit side in capital stock amounting to $14,243,211 47; bonds, &c., $5,015,343 63; income, $827,783 29; liabilities, $470,683 89.

Provision has already been made for boring the Third Mortgage Bonds, $1,-272,000, at their approaching maturity on the first of May next.

In conclusion the report says: In conclusion your Directors would say, that, notwithstanding the financial crisis that has paralyzed all branches of business during the year just passed, and which has borne with especial severity on the mineral traffic, which makes up so large a part of the business of your road, the obligations of the lessees has been promptly met, the various obligations of the company fully protected, and the guaranteed dividends regularly paid. Such a result, upon such circumstances, argues for the permanent security of the guarantee entered into by the lessees and gives assurances of regular and uninterrupted dividends in the future to the stockholders.

The following named gentlemen were elected Directors of the company: J. N. McCullough, Pittsburgh; B. F. Jones, Pittsburgh; Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; S. J. Tilden, New York; John R. Trevor, New York; Charles Lanier, New York; George W. Cass, New York; Isaac Kip, New York; Daniel McLaren, Cincinnati; S. V. Painter, Cleveland; R. P. Ranney, Cleveland.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Lease of the Frederick and Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has effected a lease of the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad, extending from Frederick, Maryland, to Littlestown, Adams county, Pennsylvania, a distance of thirty miles. At this point the road connects with the Littleton and Hanover branch road, touching the Northern Central at Hanover Junction, in York county. As the Pennsylvania Railroad has already secured the control of the Northern Central, this new link will give them direct communication with Frederick city. The Frederick *Examiner* thus speaks of the change:

"The transfer of this road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been consummated, and the lessees will take possession at an early day. The road has been in operation about three years, and, being a local enterprise, it is with much regret that our citizens learn of its transfer to other hands. It has been leased for ninety-nine years, but according to stipulations contained therein, this lease can give it up at any time after the end of six years, which they will doubtless do should it not prove to be a paying institution. The lessees bind themselves to pay the floating dent of the road, which amounts to over one hundred thousand dollars, and meet the interest on its first and second mortgage bonds. The stockholders, including the corporation of Frederick City, stand in the same relation to the road now that they did before the transfer. If the earnings yield a surplus over and above the expenses, of course they will be entitled to receive their share of the dividends. The company, so far, has declared no dividends, and it depends upon what method it meets with in the future, whether it ever will pay any. President Loats and the Board of Directors have devoted their best energies to the business of the company. They are untiring in their efforts to make the road a success, but it was forseen for some time past that they would be compelled to lease it, in consequence of not receiving the patronage they had a right to expect."

THE McKEE CASE.

Title to Half a Million Settled.

Much interest was excited here, last summer, by the great ejectment case of McGunnegle et al., vs. Nettie Adelia McKee, being an action to recover real estate in this vicinity, and in Dauphin county, supposed to be worth half a million of dollars. The case was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, and a verdict found for defendant. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and the case was decided on Monday last, the judgment of the court below being affirmed. Judge Mercur delivered the opinion, from which we make the following extracts:

The plaintiffs claim to recover the land in question under the will of James McKee. The defendant claims both as heir and devisee of Thomas McKee. If by the rights of the parties were determined by the will of James McKee alone, (under which Thomas McKee held) unaffected by subsequent events, the case would not be free from difficulty. But will the testator gave to his son Thomas the land in question, "to have and to hold, to him, his heirs and assigns" * * provided that if ever son Thomas should die without an heir, then all bequeathments hereinbefore made by me to him shall be equally divided between my son Alexander and his children; to have and to hold, to them, their heirs and assigns forever."

Looking at the whole will, and considering the fact that the testator had other children and grandchildren living, who would be heirs of Thomas McKee, we think he used the language, "die without an heir," as meaning die without a child capable of inheriting the land.

In the view we take of the case, it is not necessary to decide precisely what estate Thomas took under his father's will. It certainly was not a mere life estate. Whether it was one in fee simple, with an executory devise over, or a fee tail, or a contingent remainder, we think of same result in either case. The legislative power to legitimate a bastard child is then very ably discussed and affirmed. It was not denied that Miss McKee was the child of Thomas McKee, and that she had been legitimated. Then by enactment of that statute the defendant became, for all purposes of inheritance, the lawful child and prospective heir of Thomas McKee. She was thereby vested with the same inheritable blood as if born to him on that day in lawful wedlock.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1875.

Trade continues sluggish in many respects, and the course of the movement toward an increase of trade is so gradual as to be almost imperceptible. Although the stocks of merchandise in the hands of retailers supplied in this market are very light, and purchases have been very largely decreased since the early part of December, the stringent circumstances of so large a portion of the consumers, on account of the general merchandise trade of this city depends, are so severe as to exercise a very depressing influence on general trade. Concerning the future outlook for Pittsburgh trade the more sanguine hope for an increase to these causes hardly be called fully positive. The receipts of grain during the past two weeks have been very light, and the stock in first hands is very much reduced. This gives corn a very firm feeling, while oats are steady. Wheat, rye and barley are unchanged.

In the produce trade, also the inactivity of the demand is the prevailing feature of the market. Butter is weak, and in large supply, which is also the case with apples. Cheese, poultry and potatoes are steady, the two latter being in tolerably good demand. Prices are materially unchanged.

Groceries are moving with a little more animation than last week, although up to this writing the transactions are not of a character to warrant an average activity. Private sources of information report a slight reaction on green coffee, at New York, but as this may be only temporary, it exercises no effect on this market. The movement in sugars and other standard articles of groceries is slow but steady without any marked features to note. Reports from New Orleans indicate a somewhat decreased stock of molasses at that point.

In provisions there is a steady although not very strong demand, and perhaps the trade in this line is more nearly what might be expected, than in any other branch of business. Prices are firmer in sympathy with the Western markets for hogs, but the influences of the day, seem to point toward an ultimate reduction of values. There is, of course, however, room for a difference of opinion as to the future prices of hog products, and very good judges think otherwise.

Dry goods, boots and shoes, and other cognate articles of general merchandise are doing a very moderate trade. The falling off in the amount of orders handled is not, perhaps, as large as might be expected, but the reduction of aggregate value is very large. The country trade of our wholesale and jobbing houses is fair, while the home trade is very limited.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	269	Apples, bbls	25
Wheat, sks	1,148	Barley, sks	1,376
Rye, sks	170	Oats, sks	1,219
Butter, pkgs	25	Bacon, tcs	32
Hay, bales	151		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,526	5,351	11,887
Apples, bbls	412	196	608
Cheese, lbs		134	134
Bacon, tcs	2,995	993	3,988
Wheat, sacks	4,356	1,423	7,779
Barley, sacks	2,979	4,810	7,789
Rye, sacks	619	1,758	2,377
Oats, sacks	5,786	4,995	10,291
Butter, pkgs	330	348	678
Bacon, tcs	4,957	6,346	11,303
Bacon, lcs	166	122	288
Potatoes, bush	4,279	6,509	10,788
Hay, bales	2,473	1,788	4,261

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There was very little demand on Change to-day for either corn or oats, buyers seeming disposed to hold off for lower figures. Holders of corn are firm, while oats, although quotably unchanged, were a little easier. Receipts are extremely light, being for the past two weeks, only 58,110 bushels, of which nearly 20,000 bushels was wheat consigned directly to millers. The trade in wheat is nearly nominal, with red in slightly more demand here than amber or white, but very little done in either. We quote as heretofore: choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 20@1 25 per bushel; extra Michigan white at $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois ditto at $1 20@1 25. Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 18. Corn is firm and the firmness recently noted is maintained. Receipts are exceedingly light, and there is little ear corn offering. We quote shelled at 78@78½ per bushel for high-mixed; 76@76½ for low mixed; 75@75½ for yellow. For but held at about former quotations; we quote white at 65@65½ per bushel; 62@63 for mixed. Rye continues nominal at $1 05@1 10 per bushel. Barley is also nominal and unchanged.

FLOUR—The increase in the receipts of flour is very marked, being only 11,687 bbls for the past two weeks. The jobbing trade is slow but steady at unchanged prices. Trade in round lots is pretty nearly at a standstill. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat flour $6 75@7 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 high grade, or "Minnesota patent," $8 25@8 50 ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white wheat family flour $8 00@9 25; high grades of Minnesota $8 50@6 00; red winter wheat flour $6 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; graham flour $6 75; self-raising flour in 6 ₱ packages, $6 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal, old do $5 75; new $4 00@5 00; oatmeal $7 50@8 00.

HAY—Receipts for the past two weeks 4,261 tons. Thereabouts coming into store apparently intended to meet the popular idea that resumption means the restoration of specie to the common hand-to-hand circulation when any scheme of resumption should look to the greatest possible economy of the precious metals. For all practical purposes the present currency is more convenient than silver coins, and as it is redeemable in legal tenders it is equally good with them. Yet to retire and cancel forty millions of scrip would take from the Government just that amount of coin, which is unnecessary at a time when every dollar will be needed to support the credit of the Government notes. Those who remember how rapidly silver change was hoarded twelve years ago, when gold was but two or three per cent. above par, are disposed to believe that a similar movement would be inaugurated in the interim between the issue of silver and the resumption of specie payments, thus unnecessarily weakening the coin reserve of the Treasury.

The New York *Bulletin*, whose able articles on the subject of resumption have attracted general attention, says:

Upon the whole, the bill may be trusted to accomplish the object aimed at, if divested of the dangerous proposal to rob the Treasury of $40,000,000 of coin for needlessly introducing that amount of small metallic circulation; but without that clause expunged, we had better forego present legislation on the question and wait until we can have better measures.

—We learn from the St. Louis *Globe* that that city has sixty banks, including savings institutions, with capital and surplus of $19,400,000, seven of which are national banks. The bank clearings for 1874 aggregate $1,245,861,800, against $1,103,902,924 in 1873, an increase of $142,-958,091. The bank clearings were in 1872 $1,127,641,-740; in 1871, $1,063,791,000; in 1870, $1,040,-819,483; in 1869, $1,031,902,924 in 1873, an increase of $142,-958,091. The bank clearings were in 1872 $1,127,641,740; in 1871, $1,063,791,000; in 1870, $1,040,819,483; in 1869, $1,031,902,924 in 1873, an increase of $142,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1875.

WESTERN papers give a very discouraging account of "idle flax-mills, workingmen thrown out of employment and of flax straw being burned for lack of demand." This is in a large measure due to the lack of a protective tariff.

ALTHOUGH we are not given to prophesying, yet we make the prediction that one of the first measures enacted by the next Democratic House of Representatives will be the placing of wounded Confederate soldiers on the pension rolls of the Government, and their admission to the Soldiers' Homes at Troy, Dayton and Milwaukee.

WILL the opposition press explain why it is that, while Northern men who have gone South, and there voted the Republican ticket, are violently denounced as meddling "carpet-baggers," other Northern men who have gone to the same places, and who vote with the Democrats, are quoted in the same quarters as high political authority?

THE New York *Bulletin* has compiled a table showing the shrinkage of values that has taken place within the last year, embracing almost all articles entering into ordinary consumption—corn, hog products, hops, sugar and a single brand of tea being the only exceptions, from which it appears that the decline of prices since the commencement of the panic has reached an average of nearly twenty per cent.

THE protracted strike of the Troy iron workers is fast drawing to a close. We have already noted the resumption of work at GRISWOLD'S iron mills, at the Bessemer Steel Works and at CORNING'S shops, and now the Troy *Times* prints the gratifying news that BURDEN'S disaffected workingmen have accepted the situation in a becoming spirit and will go to work. Prospects for the new year are evidently brightening in Troy.

THINK of a single Southern State in which between three and four thousand Republicans have been murdered since 1868 on account of their political principles! Yet such, it appears from General SHERIDAN'S report, has actually been the case in Louisiana. The soil of that Commonwealth is soaked with the blood of an army of martyrs, and not a solitary assassin has been brought to book for his crimes. It is sickening.

IF THE Democratic editors will turn to their files of 1866, when the whole power of the Government was brought into the service of slavery to strangle freedom in Kansas, they will find some mighty interesting reading concerning the forcible disbandment of the Topeka Legislature—elected by a majority of the people and assembled for the due transaction of legislative business—by United States troops, acting under direct orders from Washington.

THE "venerable Bishop WILMER," one of the principal Democratic witnesses before the Congressional Committee at New Orleans, on whose testimony so much favorable stress is laid by the opposition press, during the rebellion not only refused to pray for his enemies, "the President of the United States, and all others in authority," according to the prescribed form, but also had the prayer-book mutilated to accord with his political notions, in defiance of his ecclesiastical obligations. What a lovely Christian spirit!

THE White League organization, it deserves to be well understood, is by no means confined to Louisiana. It is a military organization, extending throughout the entire Southwest, and to no little extent throughout the South. It is claimed, even by its leaders, as having ramifications in all the border, and even in some of the Northern States, and its sole object is the obtaining of political supremacy, without respect to the observance of legal forms in the accomplishment of its purpose. It is a standing menace to popular government.

THE Director of the Mint, Mr. LINDERMAN, is clearly of the opinion that it will be perfectly feasible to carry into effect that section of the new Finance bill which requires the fractional currency to be replaced by silver coin. He says that while the European market is glutted with silver and the product of the United States gives signs of rapid increase, the natural tendency of free silver is to find its level upward, and states emphatically that, "even if gold should advance to 113 it is quite certain that silver will depreciate sufficiently to still maintain a silver circulation."

THE Democrats of Pennsylvania signalize their partial return to power by placing in the State Senate a man charged with the penal offense of bribery; by electing an indicted embezzler and ballot-box stuffer as Sergeant-at-Arms of the House; by putting into another House office a man so ignorant and venal that the Democrats of Reading were compelled, in full view, to drive him off their ticket; and by electing, as the fit colleague of these two Democratic exemplars, a man notorious in Philadelphia as the doorkeeper of a gambling house. This is the "reform" which the Democracy has introduced.

THE West Wisconsin Railroad, which runs from Elroy, Wisconsin, to St. Paul, Minnesota, a distance of some two hundred miles, has defaulted in the payment of its January interest, and a receiver is to be appointed. A very important item of its traffic is the transportation of lumber, the rates on which have been so materially reduced by the enforcement of the Granger law as—it is claimed—to compel the company to carry this article at a loss. It is also said that, unless the provisions of the law are modified by the present Legislature, several other of the Wisconsin roads will have to go into bankruptcy.

AND now it appears that not only did "the venerable Bishop WILMER," of New Orleans, the special religious champion of the Louisiana White Leaguers, mangle the prayer-book to suit his rebellious sympathies during the war, but that, in the first year of the struggle, he was caught passing South through the Union lines with the lining of his coat stuffed with treasonable correspondence and other articles contraband of war. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* vouches for the correctness of this statement. The indorsement of exrebels by such a man will carry very little weight among loyal and law abiding people.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* persists in lamenting the woful lack of "brains" on the part of the Democrats in the coming Congress. There will be no one to lead it, no one to inspire, no one to do anything except that miserable abortion, Sunset COX. WATTERSON speaks of him as "a gallant cove," but utterly devoid of ability to lead. What, right, are we tempted to ask, has a party without a brain" to undertake the business of carrying on the Government?

"The times have been
That, when the brains were out the man would die,
And there an end; but now they rise again,
With twenty mortal murders on their crowns,
And push us from our stools."

THE aggregate amount of precious metals produced in the States and Territories west of the Missouri river, including British Columbia, during 1874, reaches $74,401,055, being an excess of $2,142,362 over the yield of 1873. California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and British Columbia show an increased product; Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Arizona and the west coast of Mexico a decreased yield. The increase in Nevada and Colorado is merely nominal; but in California and Utah, it is $3,100,000, three-fourths of which is to the credit of California. Recent developments in the Comstock Lode justify the belief that the total product for this year will approximate $700,000,000.

THE following comparison of the value of the importation of some of the principal items in our imports from England, for the four calendar years ended with 1874, is interesting:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Iron, bars..	5,979,193	5,135,034	2,281,835	838,888
Iron, pig..	1,936,756	2,940,310	2,347,489	936,561
Iron, R. R.	10,118,972	9,486,512	9,051,583	5,089,006
Steel.....	261,182	286,518	227,028	318,811
Lead.....	2,940,368	2,167,201	1,770,756	1,339,548
Spelter.....	366,867	473,302	306,910	122,691
Steel.....	2,612,258	2,771,794	2,466,375	1,338,227
Tin and tin plates....	8,887,042	10,561,618	10,885,775	10,676,886
Zinc.....	245,734	546,332	367,089	272,268

Whilst a part of this decline is, no doubt, due to the depression in this country consequent on the panic, a still greater portion must be ascribed to our larger dependence on home manufactures.

THE whole number of immigrants landed at New York last year was 149,447. There was an increased proportion of German and Scandinavian blood, and a decrease especially of natives of Ireland. From Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bohemia, Hungary, Holland, Luxemburg and Switzerland we received 41,423, and from Scandinavia 10,887, making 62,310 for the Teutonic element, not counting the English, which, with other kindred blood, would make nearly 75,000, or more than one-half of all for the year of Protestant inclination and Teutonic origin. From Ireland we received 41,179, the smallest since the war, and smaller than for any peace year except 1858-59 and 1860. On the whole, the immigration business for the past year has been a failure, and the promise of improvement is not visible.

STAND BY THE RIGHT!

The dispatch of General SHERIDAN to the President contains the only practical suggestion yet made for the settlement of the Louisiana difficulties. The White League and the other armed organizations framed exclusively for intimidation, and for maintaining the rule of Might against Right, must be treated as armed resistants of the Government. They cannot be regarded as combatants, because there is not an actual existence of war; but they are in arms against lawful authority, and that constitutes them just what SHERIDAN calls them, "banditti." We have no doubt that SHERIDAN could soon put them down and subdue them; and the true policy of the Government is to clothe him with ample power to compel them to lay down their arms and submit to the peaceful execution of the laws, or exterminate them. SHERIDAN understands the case thoroughly, and his judgment that nothing short of the most heroic treatment will cure the disease should be concurred in and acted upon promptly.

The White League is an armed menace to the Government. It seeks to rule by force, and no free government can for one moment tolerate the idea of permitting its citizens to form military organizations to secure by menace the success of one political party over another. The action of the League in its meetings, in resolving that its members would not employ any one who voted the Republican ticket, nor deal with them, or hold any intercourse with them, was a direct conspiracy, backed up by a military array, to force the Republicans of Louisiana either to vote the Democratic ticket or leave the State. Their appeal was not to reason, but to brute power; not to the peaceful operation of the laws, but to the musket; not to a calm decision at the ballot box, but to a ballot box in which every vote deposited against them subjected the voter to menace and danger. There was no freedom of action left to the voters of Louisiana. They were like the army of the first NAPOLEON when called upon to vote upon declaring the Empire; they were free to vote as they pleased; but every one who voted against the Empire would have to step ten paces to the front and be shot.

Men who arm themselves, and take to the road to rob the passers-by, are bandits; and men who arm themselves to force others to vote with them or abstain from voting, are very properly set down as "banditti." The one class robs people of their property. The other class robs them of their rights. Both are alike criminal, and should be subjected to the same treatment. If the White Leaguers were mere armed robbers of property, they would be hunted down without mercy; and why should they not, when engaged in robbing men of their dearest rights, be dealt with as summarily?

The people of the South must be taught that they cannot rule by the bayonet; and that, when they appeal to it, they must expect the bayonet to put them down. He that taketh up the sword shall perish by the sword. The White League was the first to appeal to force; and force must be used in answer. There would have been no necessity to use the army to expel intruders into the legislative halls, if they had not entered, at the point of the bayonet, the unwarranted certificates upon which they set up a fraudulent claim of election.

The armed rioters of the South must first be put down, and the country will stand by the President in rigorously enforcing the laws. Give SHERIDAN the power he asks for; and when he has disarmed the "banditti," and broken up their Leagues, and reduced them to a quiet subjection to the laws, it will be time enough to consider what other remedies are necessary to the pacification of the South. The first thing to do is to put down the armed conspiracy of White Leaguers, which has suppressed freedom of speech and action in Louisiana; and when its citizens are really free to act without fear or restraint, they may safely be left to settle their own affairs for themselves.

As to the real facts connected with the present outbreak, the following from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* sums them up concisely and correctly:

It is to be remembered, in the first place, that the Democrats attempted to seize the legislative department at the first session of Louisiana by force and fraud, and that they succeeded partially in their design. When the Legislature assembled fifty-two Republicans and seventy-one Democrats were present. The latter hurriedly nominated a chairman, and without affording the House time to vote, declared him elected. He rushed to the chair, pushed the clerk away by force and assumed control of the body. He then proceeded to swear in as members five Democrats who had no more right to membership in the body than our City Councilmen have. Having thus secured a majority, the whole fifty-five Democrats voted for Wiltz for Speaker and he himself announced that he was elected. Here was a revolutionary act which could not be tolerated without utter subversion of every principle of republican government and the highest duty to the State. It was a fraud effected by violence, and if it had been allowed to remain triumphant, the people would have been cheated of their rights and a scandalous injustice would have been done.

In the second place, it is to be observed that the presence of the troops in the Legislative hall was requested by the legal majority of the body. It is said that the Democrats first asked for the troops to clear the lobby and to give them protection; but we are not sure that this was the case. However, the fifty-two Republican members, forming the majority, signed a petition asking Governor Kellogg to help them to oust the intruding Democrats, who pretended to be, but were not, members. The Governor called upon the Federal authorities to assist him, as he had a right to do, and such assistance was given in the manner authorized by the Constitution. Thereupon the entire Democratic delegation withdrew, and the entire Democratic party throughout the length and breadth of the land began to scream that liberty had been dethroned and trampled under foot by military despotism. The mass of the people, however, will perceive the truth: that the Democrats were arrested in the act of seizing the State government by fraudulent means, that the Federal troops were summoned by a majority of the Legislature, and that the interference of the soldiers was done in exact accordance with the requirements of the law. We are willing to leave these indisputable facts to the intelligent judgment of the American people, well assured that their verdict will sustain the action of the President.

AN INFECTED MORAL ATMOSPHERE.

General SHERIDAN hits the nail plump on the head when he says that, in portions of the South, and noticeably in Louisiana, "the very air has been impregnated with assassination for some years." This curt phrase tells the whole sad story of the suffering South. Assassination is not murder in the eyes of its people. They are as familiar with it as with any other every day act, and their moral atmosphere is impregnated with it. They breathe in it, live in it, and grow up with it as a part of their life. The impulse to kill the man who differs from you is irresistible to them. They may, like the rattlesnake, give warning before they strike, but their purpose to strike is none the less venomous and deadly. They have always regarded the negroes as beneath them, and now that the law makes them equal, the hatred they bear the enfranchised blacks is murderous in its depth and relentless in its breadth.

The Coushatta massacre was the natural outgrowth of this spirit, and, but for the interference of the General Government, it would have been repeated in every parish in Louisiana, as it was afterwards repeated at Vicksburg. The whites of the South are infected with a murderous disease; and this spirit of assassination must be cast out of them before there can be peace or prosperity in that region.

If Bishop WILMER and his reverend colleagues, who can be vigorous enough in protesting when SHERIDAN lays his hand on the banditti, had been but half as vigorous in teaching their people the peaceful doctrines of Christianity, they would not be, as they are to-day, a mere nation of cut-throats and assassins. Did Bishop WILMER protest against the Coushatta massacre? Not he! Did he, or any other clergyman in New Orleans, ever lift up his voice against the numberless assassinations and brutalities that have disgraced the State of Louisiana? Never! Bishop WILMER and his fellow-ecclesiastics are terribly shocked because SHERIDAN would not let ex-Mayor WILTZ cheat himself into the Speakership of the Legislature; but they have not a word of protest to utter when innocent men are shot down in cold blood, when legislators are kidnapped, and when fraud and force are invoked to obtain control of the State government. All this is right in their eyes; but to attempt to check such proceedings, and to characterize the actors in them by the right name is monstrous. Let these clerical remonstrants train up their parishioners in the spirit which actuated their Divine Master, and there will be no need to protest against SHERIDAN'S acts, because there will then be no need for SHERIDAN'S interposition.

The difficulty in Louisiana is a radical one. Her white people have been educated wrongly, and are infested with an evil spirit which has been instilled into them by those who should have taught them better. There can be no peace there until this spirit is rooted out. There must be a radical change. The moral air must be purified from the miasma of assassination, hate, cruelty and perfidy, before it will be a safe atmosphere to live in, or in which it will be practicable to carry on a just and equitable government. The heavy hand of the National Administration may restrain them, for the present; certainly nothing else will; but there will be permanent peace only when those who are now ruffians and murderers have been regenerated into good and law-abiding citizens.

MR. JAMES C. JACKSON, one of the old-time Abolitionists, in a letter to the Rochester *Democrat*, recalls an interesting incident of the formation of the first Anti-slavery society in New York. A meeting for the purpose of organizing such a society was called to meet at the Presbyterian church in Utica, in 1833. At the time fixed for the meeting the church was packed full of people, anxious to take part in the proceedings, or to hear what was to be said respecting them; but, in the period between the calling and the holding of the meeting the Democrats had been very busy in stirring up public sentiment against it, and as the Mayor of Utica, a doughface named BEARDSLEY, was a Democrat, the meeting had hardly assembled before it was notified by him that they must leave the city immediately. He would undertake to see them safely out of the place, if they dispersed at once, but he could not guarantee their safety if they remained. The officers of the meeting urged their rights as American citizens; but BEARDSLEY, as was the wont of all Democrats at that day, quoted in reply the curse of Canaan, and repeated the pro-slavery stuff with which both pulpit and press then abounded.

In this critical posture of affairs a young and fine-looking man arose in one of the pews and said that he was not an anti-slavery man; he was a Colonizationist, and had come to the meeting to hear what could be said against his own views; but he was also in favor of free speech; and if the society was not to be allowed to organize in Utica, he invited its members to accompany him to Peterboro, where no was sure they would not be molested. The society took him at his word and went with him to Peterboro; the State Anti-slavery Society was organized there next day; and GERRIT SMITH, the friend of justice and right who had invited them there, not only secured them a welcome, but joined their number, and placed his check for $10,000 in its, as yet, empty treasury.

It was this illegal attempt of BEARDSLEY and his Democratic friends to put down freedom of speech and opinion which made GERRIT SMITH an Abolitionist. His great heart revolted at the idea that there was any institution that could not be discussed, and there were then doubtless many others who, like him, had too deep a sense of justice to tolerate intolerance of any kind, and were driven thereby into the anti-slavery ranks.

The Democrats are repeating, to-day, the folly which was practiced by their forerunners in 1833. The White Leaguers occupy the position in 1875 which the slaveholding oligarchy held forty years ago; and the Northern Democracy is as subservient to the cause of the Southern bandits to-day as were the Democracy of the last generation to the slaveholders of their day. Whatever the nabobs of the South do, now, is right in their eyes, as it was then. This utter subserviency of the Northern to the Southern Democracy drove off such men as GERRIT SMITH in 1833, and it is the same in its present attitude it will as certainly excite the disgust of all decent men.

A FOREIGNER visiting, perhaps resident in this country has been struck with the number of unoccupied palaces to be seen along the Jersey coast and on the banks of the Hudson. Only a foreigner would have applied the term palace to those edifices, though, no doubt, the word is properly enough applied. He remarks that dwelling house is too weak a designation for the structures referred to. Some of them, it seems, are kept up imperfectly by a caretaker; the garage, while others are completely deserted, left to the gradual ravages of wind and rain, and the time is not distant when they shall be mere ruins. Generally they are so situated as to have a fine outlook in the way of prospect and scenery; gardens once well cared for but now desolate surround them; woodlands for hunting, streams for fishing, are in the neighborhood, and it is evident that vast sums of money must have been expended upon the inner decoration of the palaces. Chatsworth, Trianon, the Cloud and other famous old world palaces were probably in the mind of the builder as examples to be rivalled or imitated. Inquiring who built these palaces one learns almost always that a speculator grown rich thus used his money, either from ostentation or to indulge a whim or to gratify a taste for art imbibed in Europe. Later he or his heirs becoming poor abandoned the palace because they could not maintain it in the old style. In other cases, frequently indeed, the builders of such palaces grow weary of the display, rent their splendid residences and betake themselves to plainer and more comfortable dwellings of the common class. They did not find in grandeur the enjoyments they expected. In their palaces they felt lost, having been accustomed to small rooms from their youth; the constant repairs required, the expense of keeping up so great an establishment, the multitude of servants needed to keep things in order; all these things and others made their palace burdensome. Upon the whole, it seems that "feudal palaces agree only with feudal conditions," which are not the condiions of this country. Edifices of the palatial order here find their use as hospitals, asylums, etc.; while substantial, comfortable structures adapted to the circumstances of the country and to the changing conditions of families, are the most satisfactory dwellings for American citizens.

FIVE or six months ago we mentioned how completely the Jesuits had established their ascendancy in the South American republic of Ecuador. It still continues, and the busy, pious Fathers have matters there so entirely in their own hands, that Ecuador may be fairly characterized as a religious Commonwealth. The wicked majority no longer bear rule, but the power of the State is wielded by faithful servants of the Holy Father in the interest of the Church. "The stillness of the dead that prevails there," says a reporter. Of course, then, everybody in Ecuador enjoys a quiet life, which is commonly thought a great blessing. True, the same reporter speaks of unparalleled terrorism, but that may have been before things became perfectly quiet. In fact, GARCIA MORENO, President of the republic, seems to have reduced it to the conditions of a mere domain of the Jesuit society, having, it should seem, placed himself and all other authorities, whether secular or religious, in the control of one Father MEADEN, a Jesuit from Ireland. Even the Papal delegate, and also Archbishop VANUTELLI, with the entire clergy of the republic, are said to be subject to the strong willed Father MEADEN. Now this is an interesting state of things. It must not be inferred or concluded with any degree of confidence that the Papal delegate, the Archbishop or the clergy relish the humble condition in which they have been placed. On the contrary, they may cordially detest it and its cause, and yet feel themselves perfectly impotent in their subjection. But their time will come; doubtless strong elements and agencies are at work for their deliverance and the deliverance of the republic, and before very long we shall hear that the zealous Fathers find it advantageous as well as convenient to transfer their activity to some other part of the world. There are those who trouble themselves with thoughts of danger from Jesuit influence. But though they, no doubt, do work great temporary mischief, it may be taken as a settled truth, that the Fathers cannot long maintain themselves in power anywhere. Their rule can not long be borne, and the less constraint is put upon their operations the sooner their day is over.

A MEASURE which, it is to be hoped, will remedy some of the notorious abuses that prevail in some of our insane asylums, has been agreed upon by the House Post-office Committee, in the shape of a bill directing the Postmaster General to have placed in every asylum postal boxes, which shall not be under the surveillance of the superintendent or any of his assistants, but subject to such outside censorship as the Legislature of the various States may determine. The collection of the mail is to be at least once a week, by a postoffice employee, who shall stamp each letter with the name of the asylum. This is a reform which has long been needed. At present the inmates of these institutions have no means of communication with the outside world; and there is probably a large number of persons in the various asylums of the country who are not absolutely insane, and are restrained only because they have no means of communication with their friends. The measure should pass without opposition.

THE signs of business improvement are slowly, but steadily multiplying, and this is notably the case in the Eastern States. The Providence *Press* "frequently hears of branches of trade and manufacture which are even more than ordinarily active;" the Boston *Advertiser* states that "the shoe manufacturers in Lynn are now in full blast. Orders from the West and Northwest have come in, and those from the South and Southwest are just beginning to arrive;" other papers of that section note a marked renewal of confidence among the members of the mercantile community, and in various parts of the country elsewhere commerce and industry are gradually beginning to regain their tone. It cannot be denied that things are yet in a backward condition, but there is at least a reasonable prospect that they will soon become better.

THE Chicago *Tribune* of Sunday published special dispatches from a great number of different points in the North and Northwest, concerning the terrible "cold snap" of Saturday. The thermometer stood 30 below zero at Prairie du Chien, 30 below at McGregor, 16 below at Madison, 35 below at Sioux City, 33 below at St. Paul, 28 below at Des Moines, 17 below at Omaha, 26 below at Cheyenne, and 31 below at Fort Laramie. The "wave" seems to have started from Fort Garry, and to have covered so much space in so short a time, the storm-center, as the scientists call it, must have traveled at least forty miles an hour, or much faster than a railroad train moves. The suffering among the homestead settlers and in the grasshopper districts of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska cannot be otherwise than very great.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The world has never backward moved,
And will not now begin.

Every industry known in the United States is represented in Philadelphia.

The population of Nebraska is now 300,000, having doubled in the last two years.

California is considering the feasibility of drawing her future coal supply from China.

The total number of miles of railroad open in the United States January 1, 1875, was 76,206.

A scientific survey of the entire Indian coast is about to be made by the British government.

Washington Territory is looming up. The latest mineral developments in that region are extensive coal fields.

The number of hogs packed to the end of December is estimated at 4,000,000, or about the same as last year.

A number of human skulls of the period of the "mound builders" have just been exhumed near Maysville, Kentucky.

Over 168,000 Mennonites have already made their homes with us, and their immigration to the United States is on the increase.

The city of sensations, Brooklyn, has now trumped up a ghost with a penchant for haunting kitchens and pantries.

Boreas is boss.

The discussion of capital punishment which has of late been revived has drawn out the fact that no murder was ever committed by a Quaker.

The Masons of Iowa are preparing to tender a grand reception, with a ball and banquet, to King Kalakaua, when he goes westward from Chicago.

The largest machine shops and manufactories at Indianapolis report the prospects favorable for working their employees through the entire winter.

Missouri is setting a dangerous example to her sister States of the West. Repudiation is becoming popular there, and will be dangerous to all concerned.

Of the forty-two millions of passengers carried over the railroads in Massachusetts, last year, only a single one was killed and but seven were injured.

The emigration committee of the German society report the number of German emigrants to New York during 1874 as 44,391, or 56,919 less than in 1873.

More men are now re-enlisting in the United States army than during several previous years. This is no doubt due in a great degree to the hard times.

A vessel has just left San Francisco for Liverpool, with a cargo of 150,000 bushels of wheat. This is the largest cargo of that grain that has ever crossed the ocean.

A commercial metropolis. Philadelphia has twenty-six lines of steamers, with fourteen railroads as feeders, draining the most valuable portions of the United States.

The Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Seminoles are hopelessly in debt. Their national warrants are at best only worth fifty or sixty cents on the dollar.

Coinage experts say that $100 of silver coin is now worth only $101 20 in greenbacks, so near are we to an equality of value between these two descriptions of money.

At the sale of a Georgia lawyer's effects, recently, a large lot of valuable law books were sold for twenty-five cents a volume. They never did care much for law down in Georgia.

Despite the generally unfavorable condition of business our silk manufacturing interests continue in full vigor. Moreover, indications for the present year are regarded as altogether hopeful.

An Iowa gentleman, who visited Indianapolis, the other day, stated that about thirty years since he traded off a tract of land where the city now stands for a pair of boots, and thought he was getting the best of the bargain.

In many respects last year was the most prosperous one ever experienced in California. The State produced more wheat, barley, wool, wine and fruits than in any previous year. The volume of business was also the largest ever known.

STATE NEWS.

Reading has female barbers, and, per consequence, jealous wives.

Blair county paid $2,000, last year, as bounty on scalps of wild animals.

Dr. H. Wormersly, of Meadville, died on Thursday, after a brief illness.

And now John Smith is in trouble again. He lived in Conshohocken, and married too many wives.

The Elk county jail is empty. All the Democrats must have gone to Harrisburg to get a share of the spoils.

John Gotwalt, an aged and respected citizen of New Bloomfield, dropped dead, from heart disease, on the 4th inst.

It is said the proprietors of the Emaus furnace, in Lehigh county, will dampen down, owing to the strike of the coal miners.

The receipts of the City Treasurer of Philadelphia in 1873 were $12,246,199 76, and in 1874 $13,065,140 08—an increase of $818,941 22.

One woman has applied to Sheriff Gaffey, of Westmoreland county, for permission to witness the hanging of Beighley, the murderer.

Samuel J. Reeves, Esq., of Phœnixville, has formally presented the tract of land known as "Reeve's Park" to the borough council of that place.

At Milanville, Wayne county, on the 7th inst., a little daughter of Adam Brucher fell into a pail of hot water, and was so badly scalded as to produce death shortly after.

A little daughter of H. H. Snyder, a citizen of Perrysville, got a grain of roasted corn in her windpipe on Christmas afternoon and strangled to death in five minutes. The child was aged three years.

Mrs. Custer, of Pottstown, having read of a lady opening a cushion and finding seventy-five needles in it, concluded to open one in her possession. It "panned out" one hundred and fifteen needles.

During the nine years between December, 1865, and December, 1874, the people of Philadelphia alone contributed $203,805 to the support of the Academy of Natural Sciences of that city. A very creditable showing.

A storekeeper in a local option town, while before a justice recently, defined the item "sundries," which frequently appeared in his journal, to mean "any thing from a barrel of flour to a pound of nails or a glass of whisky."

THE STATE TREASURY.

The Receipts and Expenditures.

The following statements in reference to the State Treasury are from the annual report of Harrison Allen, Auditor General, just issued:

SUMMARY OF THE RECEIPTS

at the State Treasury, from the 1st day of December, 1873, to the 30th day of November, 1874, both days inclusive:

Lands	$ 32,695 18
Auction commissions	18,761 02
Notary public commissions	7,220 00
Stereotype licenses	191 72
Tax on bank stocks	395,098 33
Tax on corporation stocks	1,209,065 46
Tax on personal property	545,523 24
Tax on loans	418,381 66
Tax on net earnings or income	89,207 41
Tax on gross receipts	81,887 29
Tax on enrolment laws	2,630 00
Tax on logs	1,660 00
Tax on tonnage	130,931 35
Tax on coal companies	162,683 84
Commutation of tonnage tax	490,000 00
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c	128,508 11
Tax on certain offices	6,619 34
Collateral inheritance tax	379,819 70
Tavern licenses	236,978 92
Retailers' licenses	444,979 33
Theater, circus, &c., licenses	5,286 75
Billiard room, bowling saloon, &c., licenses	8,909 59
Eating house, beer house and restaurant licenses	44,801 63
Peddlers' licenses	2,948 40
Brokers' licenses	13,415 95
Patent medicine licenses	5,905 66
Distillery and brewery licenses	7,759 15
Millers' licenses	1,590 29
Foreign insurance companies	292,775 07
Bonus on charters	54,498 13
Pamphlet laws	543 51
Escheats	27,662 49
Dividends on bridge stocks	160 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company, bonds redeemed	200,000 00
Annuity for right of way	10,000 00
Refunded cash	5,340 55
Fines and penalties	12 00
Fees of the public offices	28,676 28
Sale of public property	2,004 48
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, interest on bonds	175,000 00
Accrued interest	10,108 50
	$5,871,908 27
Balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1873	1,825,151 24
	7,697,119 51

SUMMARY OF THE PAYMENTS

at the State Treasury, from the first day of December, 1873, to the thirteenth day of November, 1874, both days inclusive:

Expenses of the government	$1,054,153 63	
Constitutional Convention	86,461 42	
Williamsport riots	390 77	
Susquehanna depot riots	16,023 03	
Militia expenses	48,774 87	
Military expenses, per act of April 16, 1862	159 71	
Military expenses, per act of April 22, 1863	14,511 75	
Pensions and gratuities	43,889 77	
Charitable institutions	680,889 48	
Centinial Exposition	75,818 25	
Soldiers' orphan schools	419,295 64	
Common schools	838,082 24	
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, viz:		
Loans, etc., redeemed	$1,220,166 90	
Other payments	32,067 82	
	$1,252,234 72	
Interest on loans	1,496,276 31	
Domestic creditors	58 61	
Damages and old claims	4,918 00	
Mechanics' High school of Pennsylvania	685 22	
Harbor Master, Philadelphia	2,916 66	
Port Warden, Philadelphia	2,291 66	
Inspectors of coal mines	24,474 88	
State Library	7,109 00	
Public buildings and grounds	101,738 84	
County surveyors	3,324 60	
Amendments to the Constitution	180 00	
Houses of Refuge	42,509 00	
Penitentiaries	67,762 02	
Board of Pardons	1,458 31	
Escheats	7,014 05	
Geological survey	15,000 00	
Stationery, fuel, &c	2,920 59	
Mercantile appraisers	2,686 47	
Counsel fees and commissions	11,777 00	
Board of Public Charities	7,767 76	
Special commissioners	25,762 91	
Publishing the new Constitution	222,782 19	
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society	2,000 00	
Advertising for proposals	9,706 97	
Assessors of bank stocks	15,614 00	
Miscellaneous	24,992 29	
	$6,642,567 86	
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1874	1,054,551 65	
	$7,697,119 51	

RECAPITULATION

of monthly receipts and expenditures.

Receipts. 1873.		*Expenditures.* 1874.	
December	$461,862 86	December	$383,648 93
1874.		1874.	
January	699,188 28	January	879,849 16
February	808,413 97	February	234,805 61
March	1,547,449 61	March	443,729 11
April	239,857 82	April	367,705 07
May	392,088 39	May	851,288 64
June	329,561 70	June	462,112 04
July	770,355 70	July	991,414 06
August	86,952 60	August	1,049,018 18
September	193,782 41	September	473,388 68
October	273,471 86	October	467,175 59
November	533,953 85	November	434,726 88
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1873	$1,825,151 25	Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1874	$6,642,567 86 1,054,551 65
	$7,697,119 51		$7,697,119 51

CRIME IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

Daring Attempt to Murder a Mail Carrier and Rob the Mail.

[From the Lancaster Express of the 8th.]

Two stage lines run between Pequea Postoffice, in this township, and Reading, one via Blue Ball and Churchtown, and the other via Waynesboro and Morgantown. On Tuesday night last, as the former was crossing the Welsh mountains, several young men sprang from different sides of the road, one of whom sprang to the horses' heads and demanded of the driver, Hanford Cummings, to stop; another fired a shot from a pistol at the driver, which passed harmlessly through the coach curtains, another sprang from the other side of the coach and struck him with a knife, which also resulted in no harm except to his clothing. Mr. Cummings drew a revolver and fired at the party who had attempted to stab him. Whether the shot took effect or not is not known. At any rate he dropped from his position on the side of the stage, and the driver upon using the lash vigorously to his horses, soon succeeded in getting beyond the reach of harm. The stage arrived at Churchtown-Pequea about eleven o'clock P. M. It is due at seven o'clock, but the driver said the roads were almost impassible, which accounted for the lateness of his arrival. This attempt on the part of this Welsh mountain gang, (for there certainly is a gang in this locality, and a bad one, too,) to rob a mail coach and murder its driver, was a daring and desperate deed, and it is to be hope they may be ferreted out and severely punished at an early day. It is supposed that the separate gang through which it succeed, and were frightened off by his show of resistance in firing at one of their party.

PERSONAL.

Wisconsin has another Episcopal officer. The diocese of Fond du Lac has elected the Rev. Leighton Coleman, of Toledo, O., to the highest position in its gift. The new Bishop is a young man, and holds "broad-church" views.

General George B. Williams, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, writes to a friend in Washington that he has renewed his contract with the Japanese Government to serve in the capacity of financial agent for that government for an indefinite period.

Probably the most novel of the European clubs is that in Brussels, known as the Exiles. The members are gentlemen (?) who have left their respective lands for reasons best known to themselves, but who are safe so long as they remain in Belgium. The club has over one hundred members, two of whom are familiar with New York and the Americus Club!

Some time ago W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, offered to Columbian University an estate valued at $250,000 as an endowment fund, on condition that other friends of the institution would raise within a certain period an additional amount of $100,000. The Executive Committee of the University now announces that the requisite amount has been subscribed in Maryland, the Middle and the New England States, and in the District.

Now it is the Rev. Cyrus W. Oliver, of Jersey City. On Sunday night, in his sermon, he singled out two young colored ladies, and casually remarked: "You, Emma Coward and Mary Kuhl, are bad girls. You are on the road to perdition, and you must reform!" In a few moments the utmost excitement prevailed. The preacher, however, continued to thunder a warning to the young ladies. He was arrested for defamation of character, but admitted to bail.

A dwelling house in Berlin, celebrated because of the eminent *savans* who have inhabited it, is soon to disappear and be known no more in its present form. It is the "Mendelssohn House," Spandau street, No. 68, in front of which stands a block of black marble, bearing the inscription, in golden letters: "In this house M. Mendelssohn lived, producing immortal works —born at Dessau in 1729, and departed this life in Berlin, 1786." In this house resided in succession Rammler, Mylins, Nicolai, Lessing and Mendelssohn, into whose possession it finally passed.

The last case of undying true love recently occurred in a rural village of Michigan, in whose vicinity a railroad train met with some accident which delayed it. An old gentleman of three score and ten, wearied with the monotony of the scenery, started to take a walk, and called at a neighboring house to warm himself. Here he encountered his first love, whom he had not seen for over half a century, and as she was a widow and he a widower, he decided to abandon his journey and renew his courtship, and the consequence was, that they were married two days afterward.

The Washington *Republican* of Saturday says: "During the past three days the President has received four anonymous notes, two of them from Baltimore, threatening him with assassination if he does not at once recall the Federal troops from Louisiana. One of them kindly suggests that he make peace with God, as he will surely meet the deserved fate of Abraham Lincoln.' In this connection it may be stated that before the fact above mentioned was made public a thoroughly reliable gentleman stated that in conversation with a Baltimore lady (?)—whose name can be given —yesterday morning, she expressed a wish that there was another Wilkes Booth, as there was work for him to do.' The gentleman expressed surprise at such sentiments, when she replied that 'Grant was a greater tyrant than Lincoln, and that desperate diseases required desperate remedies.'"

Hot. The water encountered in the main east drift of the 2,000-foot level of the Comstock mine, is the hottest ever struck. It has been carefully tested with two good thermometers, and the temperature found to be 150½ degrees.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

ARRIVAL OF ALFONSO AT BARCELONA.

MADRID, January 9.—The Spanish frigate with King Alfonso on board, arrived at Barcelona this morning. The Prefect of the city and a number of deputations representing various organizations, went on board and welcomed the King. His Majesty, in reply, said: "I am happy to re-enter Spain by way of Barcelona. I know the wants of Catalonia. Of my people I am proudest of Count of Barcelona.'" His Majesty landed at eleven A. M. He was received by the civic authorities and an immense and en